1: Burrows--31 (1947-48) Woleaians
116, 415 Ifalik

"The shell of the nut, with a round hole cut in the bud end, is used as a bottle (peraliēt) to collect toddy. The disc cut out may be used as a lid. Such a covered container, with a bit of sennit cord for a bail, is called louyā. A half shell makes a cup, dipper, or small bowl. Strung on a cord with the hollow side down, a coconut half shell will keep rats from getting at food suspended below it."

1: Burrows--35 (1947-48) Woleaians
116, 245, 415 Ifalik

"Still other parts of the coconut tree are useful. The clothlike fabric (ʻulu or ʻulʻulu) that grows about the base of the leaves makes a strainer for toddy or medicine. Mothers make water-droppers of it for their babies. Folding a piece into the shape of a funnel, they put some fragrant herb into it, then dip it in water, hold it over the baby's mouth, and let the water drop in. Some of the herbs used for this purpose are listed on p. 43 (this ms.).

A dry fruit stalk makes a crude broom, when one of the better brooms of leaflet midrib tied to a handle is not available. Dry flower spathes, while less used for torches than in some Pacific islands, occasionally serve for fire-brands or kindling."

Among household implements people have:

a) scrapers, scratchers and graters.
   1. fauguesú: a piece of coral, which is used to grate taro, etc.
   2. waigan: coconut scraper of the Central Caroline form.
   3. Tortoise-shell ax (jaufeli), like the one on the Mortlock Islands, for peeling taro; this has not been used for a long time. [34]

b) crusher (faulibōu) of coral lime to crush taro.

c) spoons (idit) of coconut husk.

d) shell knives (sār)

e) coconut utensils.
   1. giwuāri: small coconuts with a wooden cover, and occasionally with a wooden bottom; they are used to hold small objects and are put in the wódau pouch.
   2. bāle: large coconuts for palm wine.

f) wooden vessels of bread-fruit and lāgidj wood.
   1. kabāñeban: large wood boxes with a cover and short handles; they are used to hold weaving materials.
   2. wāru: large four-cornered wooden boxes for loin aprons, etc.; these are no longer extant.
   3. sāb: wooden containers with covers, but without handles of any particular form and size [AN: see drawings 111-118 in source]. The one with a push-cover [AN: See

drawing 118 in source] is peculiar. Fish hooks are kept in these containers.

4. dŏbi lemálai: round wooden dishes without feet.
5. dŏbi lemábu: wooden dishes with noses but no feet; in this type the width exceeds the length.
6. dŏbi lemáulu: heavy, long wooden vessels.
7. dŏbi lemowalíel: circular wooden dishes with or without feet, but with handles (lenfligágal) [36].
8. dŏbi ŭlu: these are the familiar Truk vessels, but there are no more of them to be found on Ifaluk. Hellwig collected a long dish with noses and four feet as a tepi; (this is the same as dŏbi).

g) baskets.

1. gáto: a small basket made of coconut pinnates with a woven handle (first plate, upper row); this is used to transport food.
2. dŭgu: a tall basket of two coconut pinnae; they are used to carry food.
3. gabáás: large circular basket of coconut pinnae with a string handle; this is used to hold banana, pandanus threads, and all the other materials, which are necessary for weaving. [37]
4. wŏdáu: a long pouch of two coconut pinnae; it is the real purse for both men and women.

5. djūk: a pouch used to carry wood, coconut husks, etc.; it is made of two halves of coconut fronds, woven together. It is similar to an open gilidaudau mat; the ends of the fronds are tied into a handle.

6. wodau mān: four-cornered pouch of pandanus leaf strips. Sarfert could only obtain one specimen.

7. gagadj: a curious form of pouch made of pandanus leaf strips. Smaller specimens were carried in the wodau pouch; this one is distinguished because of its plait, which runs diagonally over the middle of the pouch.

8. sigilala: a high, narrow little pouch, with a cover of pandanus leaf strips. Sarfert could only find one specimen.

h) net pouches of coconut fiber strings.

1. djoudjoale: large net-like pouches that can be tied together, made either with a narrow or a wide mesh; they are used for loin aprons, etc. [38]

2. djoulimar: boat-shaped net pouches used to get bread-fruit; they are also soaked in these containers.

3. wodau: pouch of narrow string weaving.

i) bamboo boxes (giwuari) for smaller articles (tobacco etc.) have wooden bottoms and covers; they are often decorated with scratched designs. The double box, with a central connecting piece of wood, is a curiosity.

2: Damm et al.--40 (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 321, 301, 415 Ifaluk

Coconut shells are used to fashion bowls; boxes, spoons, but above all, beads for decoration. These beads are made in the same way on Luangiua. Drawing 135 shows some crude pieces, which have been strung on a leaf nerve, and are still to be polished.

2: Damm et al. --126 (1909) 1938 Woleaians
116, 415 Aurupik

For cooking utensils they had first the simple hand scraper (Krämer: valegĭer), made of nautilus shell, and the three-legged coconut grater (Hambruch: ueĭgănnu, Hellwig: wăĭgaṅ). Hambruch noted these names for the various parts: perrăk - shell (Hellwig: pelĭg), forrofor - binding, ueĭgănnu - board, beramă - legs. Then there was another degenerate form, a simple board, without legs, and with iron planes fastened to it.

taro crushers (Hellwig: faurŭpo) of coral stone (Hellwig: părauṅ)

coconut utensils of half or whole fruits, and with or without covers (bŏr, Hellwig: pŏr) were frequently used for water and palm wine.

There are various forms of dishes (Hellwig: tapit, Hambruch: täbbi) of trälle wood:

a) simple and boat-shaped with a flat bottom.
b) raised, with feet, equipped with lugs, and occasionally made quite wide.

Krämer ascertained that the following kinds of baskets are used to keep food:

a) gădo, a tall basket with handles.
b) a borou, a rather long basket with handles, made of the ordinary kind of plaiting.
c) dŭgu (Hellwig: tūx), a tall basket with a tuft on the bottom.
d) a bolaŭ, a basket without handles, which is trapezoidal on its longitudinal axis.
e) leĭpo, a trough-like basket without handles.

2: Damm et al. --168 (1909) 1938 Wolcaians
116, 415 Faraulep

Household implements:

f) coconut utensils (tagax) - coconut shell, such as water bottles.

g) wooden boxes (saup) with covers like those on Polowat; they are used to hold small articles, especially fish hooks. Hambruch gives the following terms for the various parts: cover - garăp, hole for the string to which it is suspended - piapi, in a notched piece (botil), lower part - xaloăl, floor - pĕigil, wall - ni, groove for the cover - pŏra ni.

h) bowls (tăbbi) with feet, of the same shape as the dŏbi lemăbu of Ifaluk. Then there are also the tăbbi bowls, brought from Truk, with the red stripe, which is peculiar to that island group. (floor - ranŏg, feet - perĕle, noses - madăl.)

i) baskets to hold food; the largest ones are used to transport fruits; the former are tŭx, the latter hĭx. Special forms are kătŏvas (Ifaluk) and păutau, a basket for transportation.

k) a fish board (băp) to divide the bonito.

l) brooms (naux) of coconut nerves.

m) rat hooks (xŏr) to hang up food containers, similar to the one shown in Fig. 126, in Sarfert and Damm 1929, page 138.

4: Krämer--41
116, 252, 415

(1909) 1937

Woleaians
Lamotrek

To cook--um. The container for flint and steel is called gaigers and is No. 2210 in Hellwig's catalogue; it is also known as gulegul.

The cooking snail, Cassis cornuta (Hellwig: maiále, méal, on Truk: moéal), in the past was very commonly in use for cooking and today is in favor as a water container.... [42] Opener for coconut husks--kóăt (see spade); wood-kaingi.

The coconut grater is very simple and two-legged; Figure 15 [VMM: see source] (Hellwig: waigin or wegang; seat of breadfruit wood). It is 67 centimeters long and 20 centimeters high. Hellwig 2319 for blade material uses a red shell called belig* (Truk: perri Venus m.). But most often a piece of coconut shell is used as a grater, metál, and it is held fast by lashing (gägä Hellwig 2092).

A spatula in the form of a fish is called falalio (Hellwig 2252: itik eü le wong) and is made of the armor of a turtle belly; the specimen in Figure 16a [VMM: see source] is 17 centimeters long. In Figure 16b [VMM: see source] it is rib-shaped, has an ear and a length of 21 1/2 centimeters and is used to grate food. The knob of the instrument is known as arrepél. Hellwig has a specimen of pearl shell....

The word for spoon is itĭt. (Hellwig: 12 centimeters long.) The type represented in Figure 17 [VMM: see source] is made after the Palau fashion by means of a wood press. Hellwig lists the following terms: handle--erál, brim--narél, concavity--lăl, bowl--

*Hellwig 2113: pelig, the end of a coconut is used for grating: the tip is known as topälle.

lúgul. A Sorol man who came as a visitor to the island introduced the spoon. Previous to that spatulas had served as spoons.

Pounders of coral stone (Hellwig: vai lu pó (a), vairúpo) are not as beautiful as those of Truk, but they are characteristic since they are stepped and have caps at the ends; the specimen pictured in Figure 18 [VMM: see source] has a height of 15 1/2 centimeters. Most of them are of wood (Hellwig: wood--kil tia mangle?) they have cylindrical heads as in Figure 19 [VVM: see source] or they are cone-shaped and have perforated ends as in Figure 20 [VMM: see source]; the height is 20-23 centimeters....

Ikisera made himself a large mortar (75:65 centimeters); the word for mortar is annif. Figure 21 [VMM: see source].

Tongs made from coconut frond stalks (Hellwig: ǎumăr).

Fire fan (Hellwig: saipe, on Truk: sĕiva).

The word for knife is ser; for the type made of pearl shell see Figure 40 [VMM: see source,] the fiber grater, djĕle, resembles the instrument in Truk. The blade of the knife, the tangitangi lŭ djĕle is peculiar and is made either from the larynx of a turtle or of coconut fibers ŭdi.

Drinking tubes (Hellwig: mangauru) are bamboo tubes used to suck up water from pits with dirty top water at the time of water shortages.

Vessels tëbbi (Hellwig: tapi), Plate röllig.
(cf. Plate 7.) [VMM: see source]

These vessels are made of wooden blocks or boards; see Plate 8b [VMM: see source]. bóati--lugs are found on them as the illustrations show (the same as on Truk, Palau etc.). Bowls may vary in shape: the foot may be roundish and raised; the total height is 13 centimeters, and the width of the bowl amounts to 32 centimeters. The brim of the bowl is often almost hexagonal, as the specimen in Figure 26 a [VMM: see source]; the base sometimes is two-legged (b). The round bowl in Figure 27 (Kramer 452=3207) has two high feet which stand on a base and which facilitate eating; the entire height of the bowl is 25 centimeters, and the length of the roundish bowl amounts to 24 1/2 centimeters (Hellwig 209k: foot--perël).

The bowl in Figure 28 shows a somewhat lower foot, for the latter is only 6 1/2 centimeters in height; it is actually a low stool with four legs on which rests a longish bowl which has a length of 21 centimeters and a width of 13 centimeters. Hellwig 2336 is similar in shape.

Figure 29 [VMM: see source] shows a tray for eating fish which does not have a high base; nevertheless, we may notice a slight elevation at the right of the illustration. The plate is oval and pointed at the ends, 42 centimeters long and 22 centimeters wide and has a low molding along the edge, which in effect seems to be [64] a little fence; there is a hole in it at one side for the suspension cord.

Hellwig 2226•6006 is called tapi lemálu wulól; it is longish in form but is not painted red and does not have any inlay of mother-of-pearl.

There are three bowls in the Linden museum in Stuttgart which are said to come from Lamotrek: one is flat and oval, one is round and flat and shallow, and one is deep and oval in shape and has two bird heads instead of lugs; in the latter case the foot is low and represents a closed square.

Bowls with lids. The box in which the fish hooks are kept, the sóp is such a chestlike vessel; see Figure 30. The length of the specimen pictured is 12.4 centimeters and the width may vary from 3.8 centimeters, while the height is 4 centimeters; Hellwig has a bowl with a lid which he calls sáp; for the box itself he uses the word bassobasso, the lid is gárebal, the knob bóatil, the brim nadjel, and to open is sugi.

A peculiar bowl is a specimen with a lid and a decoration of Greek figures; one of the figures is represented seated on the long side whereas a person is shown standing on the short side. It is said to have been made by the Spaniard Gulio, who happened to be on Lamotrek at the time of the typhoon of 1907; the box is 77 centimeters long, 27.6 centimeters high and 27.5 centimeters wide. Figure 31 [VMM: see source].

The bird bowls resemble those from Truk. Kramer 493-[illegible]47" has a horse-shoe shaped base formed by the two feet of the bird as in Figure 32 [VMM: see source]. The length of the bowl is 37 centimeters, and its height is 20 1/2 centimeters. The model

must have been a frigate bird; Hellwig calls the bowl tapi a gataf and says that it is meant to hold the color substance that comes from Yap. Krämer 453-3208 is called tapi e läp; it does not have a foot and for that reason is suspended; it is 48 centimeters long and has a piece of wood which is used for painting since the bowls are used for paint. One specimen is pictured in Figure 33 [VMM: see source].

A bowl very similar in form to the one last mentioned is in Berlin, and one with a bird hiding its head and a pointed head and forked tail comes from Elato; it is 50 centimeters long.

Among the vessels we must also count coconut shells; one of them, known as dagág a lül, is set on a round base as in Figure 34 [VMM: see source], and has [65] a handle. It is said to have been invented by the boy Malüvit, when he was between 7 and 8 years old; this boy is credited also with having started this type of vessel in trade. Naturally we are in this instance dealing with foreign influences or else we must interpret it as an old Indonesian motif since bowls on stands and some with handles occur in West Indonesia. It is used as a drinking cup for water or garri (palm juice) (13.5 centimeters wide).

Containers of coconut are called ware; their shape may be that of a nut as in Figure 35 [VMM: see source] where the length is 15 centimeters and the width 8 centimeters; in other instances they have lids (pelipelal) and bottoms; Hellwig 2246-6023 Figure 36, has a height of 7 centimeters. Purpose: for keeping fish hooks, medicine etc.; they are also used as containers for fire wood, gulegul. In addition there are containers of

bamboo which are decorated in the same manner as in Indonesia. [66] Hellwig 2228-6008 Figure 37, has on it arepél e bulugale "tails of the b." and shark's teeth, and the patterns are arranged in six rows. Hellwig 2330-6099 Figure 39 shows various ornamental patterns, e.g., 9, 11, 22, 33, 43 and the pup-like little men of 23; they are either half or double. Hellwig 2118 has a scratched decoration of tirigi points.

In Berlin there is a bamboo stick with many designs scratched into it including birds, crosses, suns, teeth; it is similar to the specimens that have come from Oleai,

4: Krämer--238-243 (1909) 1937 Woleaians-1-5
116, 415 Woleai

Vessels

The wooden bowls, tabbi (Kotzebue: tapi) in their form are very similar to those of the eastern islands.* The inside floor is usually truly indented and does not gradually pass over into the side wall. The lugs are often very long and are perforated so that cords can be put through them.

The following types are distinguished:

Wooden bowls [VMM: see source, Figures 106 a-r.]

Bowls without legs.

a. Krämer: (a) longish with the ends rounded off; length 22 centimeters, width 9.2 centimeters, height 6 centimeters. See cross section.

b. Hellwig: (b) from Votagai. In the shape of a canoe; length 31.5 centimeters, width 12.2 centimeters, height 6.8 centimeters; it had a flat bottom and is used as a container for the Yap color substance, ĕ ngap. Cf. the bird form in figure cross section b'.

c. Figure c, red paint bowl in the form of a frigate bird. Length 35 centimeters, width 11.5 centimeters; cf. Lamotrek. The tail of the bird is bound off. [240]

d. Krämer: eadjal, ladle-bowl with a handle ejal; Figure d, round. Diameter

*Hellwig: parai; handle, erat, elbow, (neck) gepul; blade juncture, kor u lal; lashing, vŏval.

23 centimeters, height 7 centimeters.

Bowls with Vertical Legs

(Two lengthwise moldings at the bottom)

(Hellwig: perrët tepi, small bowl with two feet.)

e. Figure e, handle slab (Griffplatte?) on top; length 44 centimeters, width 26 centimeters, height 16 centimeters, with a foot of half that weight. The bottom is flat. The material used is breadfruit wood; the same type of bowl is shown in Krämer where it is made of calophyllum wood. Cross section e'.

f. Figure f: the brim of the bowl is slightly curved. Length 31 centimeters, width 23.5 centimeters, height 10 centimeters. The lugs are long and the handle bar is curved. Two low feet are arranged lengthwise. [241]

g. Figure g: the edge is strongly curved. Length 14 centimeters, width 15 centimeters, height 6 centimeters. Cross section g' shows the fundamental bowl shape the feet are short.

h. Figure h: this vessel is wider than it is long, and the plan is eliptical. Length 30.5 centimeters, width 37 centimeters, height 9.5 centimeters. The feet are very low and are attached to the flat bottom. The material is breadfruit wood. Cross section h'.

Bowls with Feet Arranged Sidewise.

i. Figure i: longish bowl with perforated high lugs and handle. Length 23.5 centimeters, width 19.5 centimeters, height 9.3 centimeters with feet 2-3 centimeters high. Cross section i'.

k. Figure k: the form is similar to that of the last bowl mentioned, but the edge is more curved. Length 40 centimeters, width 24 centimeters, height 19.5 centimeters. Material: calophyllum wood.

Bowls with Four Feet

l. Figure l with a saddle lifted above the lug. Length 38 centimeters, width 27 centimeters, height 13-15 centimeters. Cylindrical feet about 7 centimeters in height.

m. Krämer: tabbi en'nap used for paint (Hellwig: red Yap color substance, e ngap), Figure m. Trough-like in shape. Length 32 centimeters, width 10.5 centimeters, height 7.5 centimeters. The walls have four square indentions each. The feet are stump-like. Cross section m'; lug pictured in m'.

Boxes with Lids, sap.

n. Krämer shows a container for fish hooks in two parts, Figure n. Length 16 centimeters, width 8.5 centimeters, height 6.4 centimeters; it has grooves and is square.

o. Figure o, a container for ba levil. Length 26 centimeters, width 9 centimeters,

height 8 centimeters. Square in shape. The lid has a grip on top and there are no lugs at the ends. Cross section o' and o".

p. Hellwig: sap, Figure p; lengthwise oval in shape with knobs. Length 32 centimeters, width 7.6 centimeters, height 8 centimeters. Wood gálliu (kalu).

q. Figure q, square in shape. Length 26.8 centimeters, width 10 centimeters, height 8.8 centimeters.

Hellwig, 1907, shows the ends to be more oblique, and in Hellwig, 1877, the ends are very sloping and with knobs but there is no grip on top. Hellwig observes one from (Falalap) Voléa; grip-bar like on the lios en mingau. [242]

Bamboo Boxes *

Hellwig: gulugul; lid, sése; fluting, autél; ornamentation in Indonesian fashion. [243]

s. Figure 107a, with the impression b. Length 32 centimeters.

t. Figure 108. Length 35 centimeters.

u. Figure 109a with the impression b. Length 21 centimeters.

v. Figure 110. Length 50 centimeters, diameter 4.2 centimeters.

*Hellwig: Coconut box, ware, for tobacco; lid, pálepal (pilipilál) made of breadfruit wood.

In addition the following were collected:

A fish eating board, rólig.
A bowl with two frigate bird heads.
Bowl in the form of a sitting frigate bird.
ságeag, a Seepocke (?) as paint container; Figure 111.

The types of wood used are coconut, and breadfruit wood, mai and nga. ut (Hellwig: bowl); ira; gálliu, kalu (Cordia subcordata); for bowls also calophylla, ragits, are used; Eugenia; kadrio were no longer found after the typhoon.
marevál, hibiscus (guliva).

6: Senfft--57
116, 415

(no date) 1905

Woleaians
Woleai
Lamotrek

The domestic utensils are the following: 1. A spoon made of the ribs of a turtle (gadip), and a round basket made of plaited coconut leaves (kopass). 2. Chairs (longeburol) are made of a piece of wood about 30 centimeters wide. Seen from the side, this looks like a chaise lounge without legs, a piece of furniture which by European standards is anything but comfortable. This is used only on Lamutrik. 3. A spoon to scoop water (kom'met), in the shape of a trough, with a handle attached to the hollow part. The halves of coconut shells are also used to scoop water. 4. Baking dishes or cooking pots (moi jal) made of a shell the opening of which is enlarged. 5. Baskets (bod'dan or sanaseu) made of split coconut fronds which are plaited. These are a substitute for pockets. Both men and women carry articles of necessity in these. There are also baskets with a handle (chaperau) which are also made of plaited coconut leaves and have the shape of a pouch. 6. Small cups made of pandanus (guot' tal) in which banana leaves for cigarettes are kept.

There are also shallow wooden dishes or plates (tabbi), wooden mortars (faii) and pestles made of tridacna shells, which old people use to squash hard foods; it may also be used to pulverize burnt coral lime from which dye is to be made.